

AC/HP FIELD ASSIST REQUEST FORM (FARF)



Distributor: _____ Job Site Reference: _____
 Dealer: _____ Date: _____
 Technician's Name: _____ Installation date: _____

MODEL INFO	Model #	Serial #	ELECTRICAL INFO
Furnace or Fan coil:			Control Voltage: _____ Vac
Outdoor Unit:			Supply Voltage: _____ Vac Φ _____
Air Cleaner:			3 Phase (Φ) Voltages: T1→T2 _____ Vac
UV Lights:			T1→T3 _____ Vac T2→T3 _____ Vac
Thermostat:			
Electronic Air Cleaner:			
Furnace:			
Humidifier:			

COMPRESSOR DATA	COMFORT ALERT CODE	OUTDOOR
Comfort Alert Code: _____		Air Temp Entering Outdoor Coil: _____ °F
Comp. Start Voltage: _____ Vac		Air Temp Leaving Outdoor Coil: _____ °F
Comp. Run Amps: Com _____ Run _____ Start _____		Outdoor Fan Amps: _____ amps
Locked Rotor Amps: _____ amps R→C= _____ Ω		
Refrigerant Pressures		Htg. Metering Device: _____ txv _____ piston # _____
Equal? _____ yes _____ no S→C= _____ Ω		Line Set Length: _____ ft
Run Cap: _____ μF (1Φ only) R→S ≈ R→C+C→S		Line Set Size: Suc _____ in, Liq _____ in
Hard Start Kit Used? _____ yes _____ no		

REFRIGERANT PROPERTIES	
A. Vapor Line Temp. at Service Valve: _____ °F	SuperHeat _____ °F (A - B)
B. Vapor Pressure at Service Valve: _____ psig _____ °F	
C. Liquid Line Temp. at Service Valve: _____ °F	Sub-Cooling _____ °F (C - D)
D. Liquid Pressure at Service Valve: _____ psig _____ °F	

INDOOR PROPERTIES	
Air Temp Entering Indoor Coil: _____ °FDB	_____ °FWB
Air Temp Leaving indoor Coil: _____ °FDB	_____ °FWB
Airflow: _____ cfm	
Supply Static *: _____ W.C. (Used with Total External Static Method)	
Return Static *: _____ W.C. (Used with Total External Static Method)	
Clg. Metering Device: _____ txv _____ piston # _____	
Htg. Blower Speed Tap: _____	Clg. Blower Speed Tap: _____
Blower Amps: Hi Cool _____ amps	Lo Cool _____ amps
Heat _____ amps	
Filter Type: _____	
Dip Switch Settings: ___(1)___(2)___(3)___(4)___(5)___(6)___(7)___(8) (Fan Coil)	
Defrost Time Interval: _____ min	

AIRFLOW
Electric Heat Temp Rise CFM Method
Volts = _____ Amps = _____
Ret. Air Temp. _____ °F Sup. Air Temp. † _____ °F
cfm = _____
Electric Heat Temp Rise Method
cfm = $\frac{(\text{Volts})(\text{Amps})(3.413)}{1.08(\Delta T)}$
Total External Static Method *
Ret. Static + Sup. Static = Total External Static
Use the Total External Static in conjunction with the Blower Performance data in the Product Specification Sheets
NOTE: 350-400 CFM PER TON

SYSTEM CAPACITY (Cal. On page 2)
Htg. Capacity (HP): _____ btuh
Clg. Capacity (AC/HP): _____ btuh
Htg. System Capacity Method
btu's = (cfm)(1.08)(ΔT)
btu's = _____

ADDTL. COMMENTS:

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REFERENCE CHARTS

PRESSURE -TEMPERATURE CHART

Temp °F	R-22 Pressure	R-410A Pressure
-50	6.2	3.5
-45	2.7	8.5
-40	0.5	11.6
-35	2.6	14.9
-30	4.9	18.5
-25	7.4	22.5
-20	10.1	26.9
-15	13.2	31.7
-10	16.5	36.8
-5	20	42.5
0	23.9	48.6
5	28.2	55.2
10	32.8	62.3
15	37.7	70
20	43	78.3
25	48.7	87.3
30	54.9	96.8
35	61.5	107
40	68.5	118
45	76	129.7
50	84	142.2
55	92.5	155.5
60	101.6	169.6
65	111.2	184.6
70	121.4	200.6
75	132.2	217.4
80	143.6	235.3
85	155.7	254.1
90	168.4	274.1
95	181.8	295.1
100	195.9	317.2
105	210.7	340.5
110	226.3	365
115	242.7	390.7
120	259.9	417.7
125	277.9	445.9
130	296.8	475.6
135	316.5	506.5
140	337.2	539
145	358.8	572.8
150	381.5	608.1

QUICK SYSTEM ANALYSIS (√)

SYSTEM PROBLEM	OPERATING TRENDS (LOW-NORMAL-HIGH)															
	SUCTION PRESSURE			DISCHARGE PRESSURE			SUPERHEAT			SUBCOOLING			AMPERES			
	L	N	H	L	N	H	L	N	H	L	N	H	L	N	H	
Overcharge			●			●	●						●			●
Condenser (Air) Restricted			●			●	●				●					●
Non-Condensibles in System			●			●	●				●					●
High Evaporator Load			●			●		●			●					●
Loose TXV Feeder Bulb																
- Oversized TXV																
- Leaking TXV Seat			●			●	●				●					●
- Wrong Equalizer Connection																
- Uninsulated Feeder Bulb																
Undercharge	●			●					●	●				●		
Liquid Line Restriction	●			●					●				●	●		
Low Outdoor Ambient	●			●					●				●	●		
Suction Line Restriction	●			●					●				●	●		
Evaporator Air (Cooler Liquid) Restricted	●			●			●						●	●		
Undersized TXV																
- Leaking Feeder Bulb	●			●					●				●	●		
- No External Equalizer																
Inefficient Compressor			●	●					●				●	●		
ACTUAL SYSTEM OPERATION (■)																

INDOOR DRY BULB ADJUSTMENT

Use equations below in conjunction with unit's "Tech Label" information for total and sensible capacities @ indoor dry bulbs other than 80°F entering coil.

$$\text{Sensible Capacity at Indoor db LOWER than } 80^{\circ}\text{F} = (\text{MBh} \times \text{S/T}) - \left(\frac{(80 - \text{Indoor db}) \times 835 \times \text{Indoor cfm}}{1000} \right)$$

$$\text{Sensible Capacity at Indoor db HIGHER than } 80^{\circ}\text{F} = (\text{MBh} \times \text{S/T}) + \left(\frac{(\text{Indoor db} - 80) \times 835 \times \text{Indoor cfm}}{1000} \right)$$

SYSTEM CAPACITY CALCULATOR

Temperature	Enthalpy	Temperature	Enthalpy	Temperature	Enthalpy	Temperature	Enthalpy	Temperature	Enthalpy	Temperature	Enthalpy
Wet-Bulb (F)	Btu/LB	Wet-Bulb (F)	Btu/LB	Wet-Bulb (F)	Btu/LB	Wet-Bulb (F)	Btu/LB	Wet-Bulb (F)	Btu/LB	Wet-Bulb (F)	Btu/LB
40	15.23	48	19.21	56	23.84	64	29.31	72	35.83	80	43.69
41	15.7	49	19.75	57	24.48	65	30.06	73	36.74	81	44.78
42	16.17	50	20.3	58	25.12	66	30.83	74	37.66	82	45.9
43	16.66	51	20.86	59	25.78	67	31.62	75	38.61	83	47.04
44	17.15	52	21.44	60	26.46	68	32.42	76	39.57	84	48.22
45	17.65	53	22.02	61	27.15	69	33.25	77	40.57	85	49.43
46	18.16	54	22.62	62	27.85	70	34.09	78	41.58		
47	18.68	55	23.22	63	28.57	71	34.95	79	42.62		
INDOOR COIL (EVAPORATOR)						OUTDOOR COIL (CONDENSOR)					
W.B. Entropy		ENTERING	LEAVING	DIFFERENCE		(Air) D.B.		ENTERING	LEAVING	DIFFERENCE	
				Δh = Btu/LB						ΔT = °F	
EVAPORATOR CAPACITY						CONDENSOR CAPACITY					
BTUH = 4.5 x cfm x Δh						BTUH = 1.10 x COND. Cfm x ΔT					

Due to varying field conditions, a tolerance of 10% must be expected when comparing test data to actual performance.

* Used in the "Total External Static" method in conjunction with the "Blower Performance Data" in Product Specification sheets or the unit's "Tech Label" to calculate airflow.
 † Temperature rise is equal to the supply air temp. minus the return air temp. at steady state operation. The supply air temp. should be measured away from the line of sight of the heat exchanger.